The Pyongyang Times

No. 25 (164) THURSDAY, JUNE 6, 1968 PYONGYANG, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Comrade Kim Il Sung receives head of the Soviet delegation who came to attend the Second Session of the Economic, Scientific and Technical Consultative Committee between the Korean and Soviet Governments.

Comrade KIM IL SUNG Receives Head of Soviet Delegation

Comrade Kim Il Sung received on May 31 V.N. Novikov, Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R., head of the Soviet delegation who came to our country to attend the Second Session of the Economic, Scientific and Technical Consultative Committee between the Korean and Soviet Governments.

Present on the occasion were Comrade Li Ju Yon, Vice-Premier of the Cabinet and Kim Gyong Ryon, Chairman of the Committee for Economic Relations with Foreign Countries.

Also present was N.G. Sudarikov, Soviet Ambassador to the D.P.R.K.

Comrade Kim Il Sung had a friendly talk with the guest.

The C.C. of the Workers' Party of Korea and the D.P.R.K. Cabinet Send

Joint Congratulatory Messages

to Enterprises Which Have Built a Large-sized Dredger

The Central Committee of the Party and the Cabinet of the Republic sent joint congratulatory messages to the workers, technicians and office workers of the shipyard where Comrade Choi Jo Sik works who had made a positive contribution to the strengthening of the economic might and defence potential of the country by waging a vigorous struggle for carrying out the line of the Party on carrying on economic construction and defence upbuilding in parallel and recently performed the labour exploits of building a large-sized dredger, and to the workers, technicians and office workers of the factory where Comrade Kim Pyong Sik works and the Chollima factory where Comrade Kim Gyong Myong works, who provided various kinds of machinery and equipment needed for the construction of the dredger.

The joint messages pointed out in part:

Deeply aware of the honourable duty assigned to you in the struggle for carrying through the long-range plan and teaching of Comrade Kim Il Sung on developing the shipping industry and making large-sized ships, you built many ships including large-sized refrigerator ships, thereby making great contributions to the development of the fishing industry and marine transport and the strengthening of the defence capacity of the country. And recently you again registered the great successes of constructing a large-sized dredger in a short period of two months or more with our own strength, technique and materials.

You carried out with honour the task given by the Party and the Leader by enhancing the political and ideological preparedness of the masses, taking to heart the teaching of the Leader on always placing political work, work with people, ahead of all other work and smashing all descriptions of passivism, conservatism and mystification about technique and powerfully unfolding the mass technical innovation movement under the revolutionary banner of self-reliance.

The labour exploits made by you are an expression of boundless fidelity to the Party and the Leader — unconditionally accepting the revolutionary task given by the Party and the Leader and carrying it through to the end even going through fire and water in any adversity—and one more clear demonstration of the high revolutionary spirit, the indomitable fighting spirit and militant stamina of the heroic Korean working class which is making continued innovation and continued advance for actively assisting the South Korean people in their revolutionary struggle against the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the sworn enemy of the Korean people, and accomplishing the cause of the unification of the fatherland. They are also a demonstration of the correctness and inexhaustible vitality of our Party's line of building an independent national economy, the embodiment of the great idea of *Juche* of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Cabinet of the Republic highly praise the heroic exploits in struggle displayed by the workers and entire employees of the shipyard and enterprises who have made a great contribution to conquering nature and increasing the economic might and defence capacity of the country by carrying out with credit the revolutionary task given by the Party and the Leader.

In conclusion the messages expressed deep trust that rallied closely around the Central Committee of the Party and the Government of the Republic headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, they would achieve greater successes in their struggle for carrying through the line of the Party on carrying on the building of the economy and defences in parallel.

TELEGRAMS

✦ Premier Kim Il Sung of the D.P.R.K. Cabinet received a telegram from Houari Boumediene, Chairman of the National Revolutionary Council of Algeria and Prime Minister of the Cabinet of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic, in reply to his telegram of greetings sent to the latter in connection with his safe escape from danger in the incident of the attempted assassination plotted by the imperialists and their lackeys.

✦ Premier Kim Il Sung of the D.P.R.K. Cabinet received a telegram from Hussein the First, King of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, in reply to his telegram of greetings sent on the occasion of the independence day of Jordan

Marshal Kim Il Sung received a telegram of greetings from Asian, African and Latin-American students studying in Moscow on the occasion of the 36th anniversary of the founding of the anti-Japanese guerrilla army.

The telegram reads in full:

Marshal KIM IL SUNG

Premier of the D.P.R.K. Cabinet

We, Asian, African and Latin-American students studying in Moscow, extend warmest congratulations and greetings to you and, through you, to the heroic Korean people on the occasion of the 36th anniversary of the founding of the anti-Japanese guerrilla army, the first revolutionary armed forces.

Today we are immensely happy to celebrate this significant day in deep memory of the immortal revolutionary exploits left by the anti-Japanese patriotic fighters of Korea, who are a fine paragon for the revolutionaries of the whole world.

The glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle of the Korean people organized and guided in person by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people and one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist and working-class movements, was a materialization of the revolutionary line of *Juche* in which Marxism-Leninism was creatively applied to the concrete realities of Korea.

Thanks to this wise line, it was possible to develop the anti-Japanese national-liberation struggle of the Korean people onto a new higher stage as a whole and win the glorious victory of the liberation of the fatherland, dealing heavy blows to Japanese imperialism. It was also possible to establish the glorious revolutionary traditions, the firm roots of the victory of the Korean people today.

The glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle of the Korean people is a revolutionary exploit which will shine forever not only in the history of the revolution of the Korean people but also in the history of the struggle of the revolutionary peoples who are fighting for national independence and freedom and against imperialism led by U.S. imperialism and all the reactionary forces of many countries of the world.

Today the heroic Vietnamese people under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Vietnam headed by brilliant Comrade Ho Chi Minh are dealing heavy blows to the U.S. imperialists and their collaborators in the whole land of Vietnam. On the other hand, the U.S. occupationers who have suffered repeated defeats are committing brutal atrocities against the peaceable inhabitants, which has ignited the Vietnamese people's hatred for the aggressors.

The day is not far off when the Vietnamese people will win the final victory.

The imperialists are in a frenzy to provoke a new aggressive war against the Korean people, perpetrating provocative acts along the Demilitarized Zone of Korea and in the coastal waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The intrusion of the U.S. imperialist armed spy ship "Pueblo" captured by the heroic Korean People's Army shows that their provocative acts designed to unleash a new aggressive war are being expanded stage by stage. It is our firm belief that if the U.S. imperialists start a new war, the entire Korean people under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea will deal an annihilating blow to the U.S. imperialists as they did in the period of the past Fatherland Liberation War and finally achieve the unification of their fatherland.

The revolutionary peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America are frustrating the invasion by the imperialists, following the example of the Korean people in the anti-imperialist struggle and are prepared to ward off their aggression, and will surely win victory in the future, too.

The struggles of our peoples are closely linked with the struggle of the heroic Korean people, and therefore, the just stand of the Government and people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea gives to our peoples firm confidence in victory over the imperialists and the reactionary forces of our countries.

We resolutely support the anti-U.S. struggle of the Korean people and express firm solidarity with it.

We wish the great Korean people signal victory over the U.S. imperialists, the common enemy, and early reunification of the fatherland into one socialist country.

Long live the struggle of the heroic Korean people!

Long live the glorious Workers' Party of Korea headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung!

Long live the unity of all the true revolutionaries of the world!

Long live the armed liberation struggle of the Asian, African and Latin-American peoples!

Asian, African and Latin-American Students Studying in Moscow

Moscow, April 24, 1968

Beacon of Revolution That Invigorated Confidence in Victory

On the Occasion of the 31st Anniversary of the Victorious Bochonbo Battle

Our people are putting spurs to the grand Chollima advance with a high degree of revolutionary zeal to carry through the decisions of the historic Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Ten-Point Political Programme of the Government of the Republic set forth by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. They are now greeting with a high sense of national pride and confidence the 31st anniversary of the victorious Bochonbo battle waged by the Korean People's Revolutionary Army which left immortal exploits and feats in the history of the anti-Japanese national-liberation struggle of our country.

On this significant day, all our people, upholding the leadership of the Party and the Leader, are renewing their firm determination and confidence to expedite the building of socialism and the independent unification of the fatherland and bring earlier the nation-wide victory of the Korean revolution by carrying forward the revolutionary cause of the anti-Japanese guerrilla army.

Thirty-one years ago, the main units of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army under the personal command of Comrade Kim Il Sung, breaking through the strict cordon of the frontier guards the enemy vaunted of being an "impregnable fortress," advanced to Bochonbo where they struck organs of the Japanese imperialist administration and poured the fire of revenge on the enemy.

On the night of June 4, 1937, the forces of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army, divided into several units, launched into Bochonbo, burnt down or destroyed with agile and brave action the police sub-station, the sub-county office, the forest protection office, the post office, the agricultural experiment station, etc., mowed down the Japanese imperialists and their lackeys and captured a huge amount of weapons and combat materials.

The people in Bochonbo rushed out with joy, exclaiming: "General Kim Il Sung has come!" and "Our army has come!" They enthusiastically welcomed the anti-Japanese guerrillas, shouting at the top of their lungs: "Long live General Kim Il Sung!" "Long live the Korean revolution!" and "Long live the independence of Korea!"

The propaganda workers of the guerrilla army went among the masses, explained to them the Ten-Point Programme of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland and posted up everywhere the Appeal to the Korean People and various other propaganda materials calling upon them to come out in a vigorous struggle against the enemy.

In particular, the "Proclamation" issued in the name of Comrade Kim Il Sung aroused ardent patriotism and fierce enmity against Japanese imperialism among the people.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, warmly responding to the cheers of the welcoming crowd, appeared in the street and delivered a passionate speech before them. In his speech Comrade Kim Il Sung exposed and condemned the brutal and brutal atrocity of the Japanese imperialist aggressors and called for closely uniting all the anti-Japanese patriotic forces to fight for the freedom and independence of the fatherland against the enemy.

Encouraged by his speech, many people volunteered to assist the guerrillas in carrying war supplies and determined to rise up as one in the revolutionary cause for the restoration of the fatherland.

The flame of revolution that flared up in Bochonbo rightly shed the rays of liberation over the fatherland heavily covered with the dark clouds of harsh Japanese imperialist rule and infused fresh hope and conviction of liberation into the hearts of all the people of Korea overshadowed by the danger of national ruin.

The Bochonbo battle, one of the operations of advance into the homeland of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army, was organized and waged according to the grand plan and correct strategic and tactical line put forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung for the restoration of the fatherland at the Nanhutou meeting in Ningan county and the Tangkiang meeting in Fusung county on the basis of scientific analysis of the then obtaining revolutionary situation at home and abroad.

It was the most important historic battle among the numerous battles during the heroic anti-Japanese armed struggle, a battle which embodied the great idea of *Juche* of Comrade Kim Il Sung that the Korean people should overthrow the Japanese imperialist colonial rule by their own strength, regain the lost fatherland and carry the Korean revolution through to the end.

Indeed, the victory in the Bochonbo battle was a brilliant victory of the great idea of *Juche* and outstanding strategy and tactics of Comrade Kim Il Sung who led the Korean People's Revolutionary Army units to advance into the homeland, gave a firmer confidence in the victory of revolution to our people groaning under the Japanese imperialist rule and further inspired and encouraged them to the anti-Japanese national-liberation struggle.

It was thanks to his idea of *Juche* and strategy and tactics that the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland was formed as an anti-Japanese united national front body, a new form of base was established in the southwestern region of Mt. Paekdu and, with this base as the centre, the anti-Japanese guerrillas could advance to the border area to further expand the armed struggle, rally the broad anti-Japanese revolutionary forces and strengthen the guidance of the revolutionary movements in the homeland.

Referring to the great historic significance of the victory in the Bochonbo battle conducted on the basis of thoroughgoing preparations for advance into the homeland and under a carefully worked out combat plan, the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"Its significance lies not in the scale of the Japanese casualties but in that it threw the beacon of the revolution invigorating the conviction that the Korean people were not dead but were alive and they would win when they fought Japanese imperialism. The Bochonbo battle proclaimed to the whole world that Koreans resisted Japanese imperialism and did not recognize the community of Japan and Korea, Japanese scoundrels and Koreans were not monogenetic, Koreans did not invade China together with Japanese scoundrels, Koreans would not relinquish the mother tongue and would not change their names to those of Japanese scoundrels, Koreans were not dead but were alive and they would triumph when they fought Japanese scoundrels. This is the strategic significance of the Bochonbo battle. Herein lies the historic significance of the Bochonbo battle."

The glorious torch of revolution that flared up in Bochonbo became a strong propelling power for a new upsurge in the anti-Japanese national-liberation struggle and for its expansion and development.

It dealt a telling political and military blow at Japanese imperialism and thus demonstrated the mightiness of the Korean revolutionary forces to the whole world and instilled a firm confidence in the victory of revolution in the minds of the people groaning under the fascist rule of Japanese imperialism, actively inspiring them to the anti-Japanese struggle.

It also clearly showed that the Korean People's Revolutionary Army was a revolutionary armed force and genuine people's army incomparably superior politically, morally and militarily and strong enough to finally defeat and win over Japanese imperialism.

The Japanese imperialists, faced with final doom, desperately attempted to strangulate the anti-Japanese armed struggle. But they could never stem the triumphant advance of the anti-Japanese armed forces nor could they prevent its revolutionary influence from being exerted on the entire Korean people.

With the news of the victorious Bochonbo battle, the fame of Comrade Kim Il Sung, ever-victorious iron-willed genius-commander, spread far and wide throughout the whole country, enkindled the flame of national resurrection in the hearts of the Korean people and fired their fighting zeal.

Oil painting "The beacon of Bochonbo"

Even in the hard days when the fascist suppression by Japanese imperialism had arisen to its crescendo, the Korean people, looking up to Comrade Kim Il Sung as the great Leader of the Korean revolution and the outstanding Leader of the Korean people, sincerely wished to become his soldiers, pinning all their hopes and expectations on him and expressing absolute trust in and respect for him, and turned out like one man in the sacred struggle for the liberation of the fatherland along the path indicated by him.

The victory in the Bochonbo battle, along with the successes in other battles during the anti-Japanese armed struggle, also acquired a great international significance since it contributed to the strengthening of the world revolutionary forces and the development of the anti-imperialist struggle.

The Bochonbo battle raised high the torch of revolution in the rear of Japanese imperialism, an important political and military strategic stronghold. It gave heavy blows to the implementation of the policy of aggression pursued by the Japanese imperialists who were scheming to invade the Soviet Union expanding the aggressive war in China and it greatly contributed to the international anti-fascist struggle.

The successful anti-Japanese armed struggle, especially the victorious Bochonbo battle, demonstrated to the whole world that the Korean people were heroically fighting and defeating the Japanese imperialists to achieve national independence and liberation, thereby exerting an inspiring influence on the national-liberation struggle of the peoples in colonies and semi-colonies.

Throughout the whole course of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, the Korean Communists remained faithful to proletarian internationalism, upholding the teachings of Comrade Kim Il Sung and proceeding from the stand that the world revolutionary forces should be united to smash the international imperialist front and that the Korean revolution was closely linked with the anti-imperialist struggle of the world people as a part of the world revolution.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, firmly adhering to the stand of *Juche* to carry out the Korean revolution by the Korean people themselves, held fast to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and creatively applied them to the specific conditions of the Korean revolution and, on this basis, worked out and put forward all the lines and strategy and tactics and saw that everything necessary for the revolutionary struggle was tackled and created by one's own efforts in the spirit of self-reliance, with the result that the anti-Japanese guerrilla army fought against the enemy to the end won victory.

The correct Marxist-Leninist leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung in the whole course of the anti-Japanese armed struggle constituted the sure guarantee for the brilliant victories in the unprecedentedly arduous struggle which lasted for 15 long years.

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Reminiscences of the Anti-Japanese Guerrillas

In Recollection of Chiensanfen Battle

Choi Hyon

The Chiensanfen battle on June 30, 1937, out of many battles fought under the command of Marshal Kim Il Sung in the 1930's, comes to my mind vividly as if it were fought only a few years ago.

Shortly before the Bochonbo battle, the units of the fourth division had moved into the Musan area across the Duman River and dealt blows to the Japanese imperialist army and police.

Our march into the homeland was to fulfil the battle task given personally by Marshal Kim Il Sung at the secret camp in Yangmutingtze in March 1937.

Already at that time he set forth a clear-cut strategic plan for the advance into the homeland and marched the units of the fourth division into the Musan area.

At the same time, the Marshal had anticipated that the advance into the homeland by the Korean People's Revolutionary Army would invite the more desperate attacks of the Japanese scoundrels, and he ordered the units of the second and fourth divisions to rally in the Heihsiatzukou secret camp to annihilate the enemy.

Our gait seemed to grow as light as feather despite ourselves and our mind was already in the Heihsiatzukou secret camp at the thought that we had fulfilled splendidly the battle task given by Marshal Kim Il Sung and were going to meet him whom we had revered so deeply.

It was late in June that we got to our destination. On the day we arrived at the secret camp Marshal Kim Il Sung personally came out to the entrance of the secret camp and greeted us warmly.

The day following our arrival at the secret camp, a meeting of the commanders of the units of the sixth, fourth and second divisions was held under the guidance of Marshal Kim Il Sung.

I learned more clearly at the meeting that the enemy was attempting a "big mop-up operation" to recover from the bitter, disgraceful defeat he had suffered in the Bochonbo battle and we, therefore, should, not resting on our laurels, mass our forces and prepare for active defence to shatter his desperate attempt.

In a few days after the meeting the departure order was issued to the combined units rallied at the secret camp.

A 600-odd-strong unit of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army under the command of Marshal Kim Il Sung got to the area of Mt. Chiensanfen on the Sikang plateau.

At that time, the Japanese imperialists were busy preparing for a "big mop-up operation" to recover from the ignominious defeat they had sustained in the Bochonbo battle.

Having fully realized through the Bochonbo, Kusigol and many other battles that their units stationed in northeast China could never match the Korean People's Revolutionary Army, the Japanese imperialists mobilized 2,000 regulars of the 74th regiment of the Ranam 19th division in Hamhung for the "operation."

The 74th regiment under the command of Japanese imperialist stooge Kim Sok Won came across the Amrok River via Hyesan and Singalpa in nearly 100 separate trucks.

Saying bombastically in Hyesan that he "would show the militant spirit of an armyman of the great Japanese empire," Kim Sok Won deployed his regiment in the direction of Mt. Chiensanfen in pursuit of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army.

Mt. Chiensanfen consists of three peaks rising on the flat plateau covered with dense primeval forests like islands on the sea.

On the dawn of June 30 the command got a signal from a sentry that the enemy troops appeared. Immediately Marshal Kim Il Sung mapped out a detailed operational plan for annihilating the enemy in the area of Mt. Chiensanfen and deployed units on the sloped ridges of the mountain.

Our fourth division took up its positions in the southwestern direction of a ridge in a level, thick forest belt shaped like the back of a hand where we could command in the east the hill on which Marshal Kim Il Sung was commanding the units.

Thus, the battle line was formed in the area of Mt. Chiensanfen, which would make it possible to annihilate the enemy in a moment under the superb command of Marshal Kim Il Sung.

On June 30 clouds hung low and the thick forest was veiled in a dense fog.

When day began to break an ear-splitting machinegun report shaking the valley came from the place where the sentry party lay in ambush. Soon the sentries returned shooting down enemies. The situation would turn very unfavourable for our army's action if the place where the sentry party was posted fell into the hands of the enemy. The advance party of the enemy who came under cover of fog was under the very nose of us. The situation was critical.

The situation did not allow us to fall back; we only had to finish off the enemy. I lost no time to issue a charge-order. Our men closed in upon the enemy giving battle cries shaking the mountain. In a flurry, the enemy ran away. Through this charge we regained the point held by the sentry party. At this time Marshal Kim Il Sung dispatched an orderly to our regiment to know the battle situation.

I reported through the orderly to Marshal Kim Il Sung the situation and my resolve to hold to the positions already taken up by us.

A short silence fell over the valley. A blue signal shot was fired into the air from the forest opposite. We also did the same as ordered by the command. The enemy took it for an attack signal and began to shoot at random firing signal shots here and there.

Our attempt to throw the attacking enemy into confusion made a good hit. From the signal shots fired on all sides we could learn the disposition and movements of the enemy as clearly as we read our palm.

Foolishly enough, the enemy was making an enveloping attack on us from three sides.

The enemy attacked us with bayonets fixed at the charge order. We showered hits on them.

A hot battle was on also in the positions held by the sixth division. No sooner had the enemy come up the ridge across the stream than they were shot down with our rifles. Nearly all the shots told since our range was 200 to 300 metres at most.

Enemies fell thick and thin and the morale of our men was sky-high.

But the enemy was also tough. He desperately attacked us treading over the dead bodies of his men.

The fighting was so bitter that at times we had to fight even a hand-to-hand battle with bayonets with fallen, rotten trees in between.

At such times, the hatred of our men for the enemy was fiery and they displayed peerless valour in battle.

Woman guerrila Hoh Song Suk rained hits on the enemies and shot down many of them, shouting: "You're our very sworn enemy who has robbed us of the soil of our fatherland and condemned our parents and brothers and sisters to misery. Well, you come, and get the baptism of fire of revenge!"

Even new recruit Kim Yun Gyong, inexperienced in battle, encouraged by the gallant fighting of the guerrillas, gave hits to many villainous Japanese army soldiers.

To recover from the unexpected serious setbacks, the enemy hurled into the ridges held by the sixth and fourth divisions even their troops posted on the east side of the stream.

Having grasped this situation, Marshal Kim Il Sung dispatched another man to give us concrete orders on defending the positions to the last.

Until then I had met Marshal Kim Il Sung four times. But it was for the first time I took part in such a big battle commanded personally by him. Particularly, I drew a greater strength from the brilliant directions that he personally gave me three times through his men and resolved to fight well to live up to his expectations.

The battle that started at dawn grew hotter at noon. The second company taking charge of the right flank of the unit was still fighting a hard battle. I went to support the second company leading a platoon. When I was in command of the second company, bugler Kim Ja Rin called me:

"Comrade regiment commander, look at the forest over there!"

I looked in the direction in which he pointed.

There was a group of enemies in kahki uniform. It was clear that they were officers judging by the Japanese swords that swung whenever they moved.

I loaded and fired the grenade-thrower. With an explosion in the forest opposite some of them fell. I fired again.Now not a single soul was to be seen there.

Having found that their commanders were killed, the desperate Japanese scoundrels who had been on a rampage began to retreat.

Seizing upon this chance, we rained hits on the fleeing enemy.

The second company was thus saved from danger.

The low-hanging clouds began to release their load. Soon it rained in torrents.

In the pouring rain the battle grew hotter and enemies continued to fall.

The enemy's attempt of the "enveloping attack from three sides" was smashed to pieces thanks to the outstanding operational plan of Marshal Kim Il Sung and his self-possessed, tactful command of battle.

The enemy suffered so heavy a blow in the battle which lasted from dawn to evening that the survivors took to flight hurry-scurry, leaving all their weapons and knapsacks behind.

The valley was strewn with so many dead bodies of enemies that the Japanese imperialists could not think of carrying them.

Marshal Kim Il Sung who was following the battle situation orderd all the units to withdraw to the rallying point designated.

In this battle the units of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army killed or wounded more than 1,500 men of the 74th regiment in Hamhung who vainly attempted a "large mop-up operation."

I learned later that the enemy officer Kim Sok Won, heavily injured in the left leg, barely escaped.

The 74th regiment left the Hamhung station, talking tall. But only a few number of its men returned to the Hamhung station on July 7, 1937, carrying boxes containing remains of the dead.

Still today the people around Mt. Chiensanfen tell many stories about the annihilation of the unit under the command of Kim Sok Won.

So many men were killed by the anti-Japanese guerrillas that at that time the Japanese imperialists had to chop heads off the bodies to carry.

The Japanese scoundrels mobilized by force the ox carts of the peasants in the Changpai county to carry the chopped off heads.

The peasants mobilized to carry the heads were well aware that they were carrying the heads of the dead Japanese scoundrels. And when for fun they asked a Japanese scoundrel: "What are in sacks?" he answered that they contained "pumpkins." This story is widely known.

The great victory in Mt. Chiensanfen battle once again demonstrated clearly to the world the outstanding strategy and tactics and brilliant art of command of Marshal Kim Il Sung who organized the Korean People's Revolutionary Army and trained and tempered it into an iron revolutionary army, and always led it to victories.

This battle, which was a sequence of the Bochonbo battle fully demonstrated the invincible might of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army led by Marshal Kim Il Sung and inspired the Korean people with a firmer confidence in victory.

On the Occasion of the 31st Anniversary of the Victorious Bochonbo Battle

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The anti-Japanese guerrillas defended the Headquarters of the revolution with their lives and fought to the end with all their devotion to carry out his orders and instructions and meet the demand of the revolution under any difficult condition. For they were filled with great pride and confidence that they fought under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the Leader of the revolution, and with a firm conviction that they would surely triumph when they advanced along the road indicated by him.

The heroic fighting spirit displayed by the Korean People's Revolutionary Army under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung 31 years ago and the rays of revolution illuminated by the torch of Bochonbo are shining more brightly in the age of the Workers' Party today.

The glorious revolutionary traditions of our Party established in the anti-Japanese armed struggle have been splendidly inherited and developed by the Korean people and have become a powerful source of the great revolutionary upsurge today.

The entire people, firmly arming themselves with the revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung, are creditably discharging their revolutionary duties with a feeling of infinite loyalty to the Party and the Leader and in an indomitable fighting spirit and getting themselves fully ready to cope with the manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists for the provocation of a new war.

The 40 million Korean people who have taken over the glorious revolutionary traditions will certainly accomplish with credit within the present generation their historic cause of expelling U.S. imperialism and unifying the fatherland, following the teachings of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, peerless patriot, national hero, ever-victorious iron-willed genius-commander and one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist and working-class movements, who always leads the Korean revolution to victory. Hong Rae Hui

"Anti-Japanese Armed Struggle of Korean People Organised and Waged under Personal Leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung,"

a Document Adopted at Havana Cultural Congress, Is Arousing World-wide Repercussion

The Syrian paper "Al Saorah" carries an article on the brilliant revolutionary traditions of our Party together with the oil painting "Comrade Kim Il Sung working out the Ten-Point Programme of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland"

"The anti-Japanese armed struggle of the Korean people organised and waged under the personal leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung," the document on the strategy and tactics in the period of the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle adopted at the Havana Cultural Congress held in Havana, the capital of the Republic of Cuba, in January this year, is eliciting widespread repercussions in various foreign countries.

Precious Experiences of Anti-Japanese Armed Struggle Waged under Leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, Great Leader of Korean People, Constitute A Weapon of Struggle for Peoples Fighting for Their Liberation

A recent issue of **Verde Oliva**, weekly of the Cuban Revolutionary Armed Forces, carried a detailed gist of the document "The anti-Japanese armed struggle" of the Korean people organised and waged under the personal leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung" adopted at the Havana Cultural Congress.

The weekly pointed out in the beginning that it printed this document on the occasion of the 56th birthday of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the Korean people.

The weekly quoted the following words of Comrade Kim Il Sung in the document:

"... Only by taking up arms can we seize power. Without taking up arms we cannot attain power... In order to seize power we should wage an armed struggle; by staging an election farce, we cannot attain power.

"It is not on instructions from anyone nor to curry favour with him that the Communists are engaged in the revolution. They carry on the revolution out of their own faith in Marxism-Leninism for the emancipation of the working class and the working people in their own countries, for the great cause of the international working class. It is a noble trait of the Communists to adhere to their conviction and fight unyieldingly for its sake... We can and will never dance to the tune of others."

A recent issue of Cuban journal **Bohemia** carried a detailed summary of this document.

Alfredo Berano, delegate of the Brazilian Revolutionary Organization in Havana, said:

The experiences of the anti-Japanese armed struggle organised and led personally by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the brilliant Leader of the Korean people, are an inexhaustible source of great revolutionary inspiration and stimulus not only to the Brazilian people but to the other Latin-American peoples fighting against the bestial oppression and exploitation by the U.S. imperialists.

The experiences of the anti-Japanese armed struggle organised and waged under the personal leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the Korean people, are indeed a shining historic example of world-wide significance, precedent of which can be seen in no other country and in no other Party.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the brilliant Leader of the Korean people, clearly indicated the road of revolutionary struggle for the Korean people to follow already in the darkest period of the colonial rule of Japanese imperialism. This is why all the peoples fighting for their liberation cannot repress their admiration and respect for him.

Comrade Kim Il Sung started his revolutionary activity already at the age of 15.

With a deep insight into the concrete reality of Korea at that time when even the most elementary possibility of legal revolutionary activity was denied, he put forth the line on the anti-Japanese armed struggle as a correct way of developing revolution and accelerating the victory of the people and organised and developed it.

The experience of the revolution in Korea showed that the people can achieve genuine liberation only through the road of revolution, the road of armed struggle, and indicated that it is no more than a ruse and fantastic dream that they can defeat the imperialists and exploiters through some other course.

Recalling the fact that Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, formed the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland in 1936, the Brazilian delegate spoke of the great historic significance of the founding of the Association and its role. He said:

The Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland could promote the strengthening of the anti-Japanese guerrilla army and the smooth expansion and development of the armed struggle by enlisting the support of broad sections of the people to the armed struggle.

The precious experiences of the anti-Japanese armed struggle waged under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the brilliant Leader and great Leader of the Korean people, constitute a weapon of struggle for the peoples fighting for their liberation and will shine forever in the history of the world.

Karujibena, member of the Executive Committee of the People's Organization of Southwest Africa of Nimibia, said in his recent statement:

This document is a historic document that arouses the admiration of all the revolutionary peoples.

I consider that it is necessary for the People's Organization of Southwest Africa of Nimibia and all the fighting peoples including the people of Nimibia to deeply study this document on the anti-Japanese armed struggle of the Korean people waged under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung and accept this document as a document of the revolutionary strategy.

This document on the strategy and tactics in the period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle gives important revolutionary experiences and lessons to all the revolutionary peoples fighting against imperialist aggression and for liberation.

In this document we learned a great deal of experiences and lessons which the peoples of many fighting countries have not known up to this date. The most important thing of these is that the revolutionary struggle devoid of correct ideology and strategy and tactics is futile.

Strategic Line of Comrade Kim Il Sung and Varied Experiences of Guerrilla Struggle Personally Created by Him Will Make A Great Contribution to Developing Struggle of Fighting Peoples

Mohammed Cherif Djoudi, curator of the Museum of Algerian Revolution and Chairman of the Algiers Provincial Council of the National Council of Algerian Veterans, said in his recent statement:

The anti-Japanese armed struggle waged for a long period against the Japanese imperialists who were armed to the teeth is of very important significance not only to the national liberation revolution of the Korean people but for the struggle of the oppressed nations and peoples against injustice, the enslavement policy of the colonialists and exploitation by capital.

The anti-Japanese guerrilla struggle was an arduous struggle. The most valuable thing that draws our particular attention in this struggle is the extraordinary political and military guidance of Premier Kim Il Sung who skilfully organised and guided the armed struggle for 15 years.

I firmly believe that the strategic line of Comrade Kim Il Sung who organized and guided this armed struggle closely combining politics with military affairs and the varied experiences of the guerrilla struggle personally created by him will make a great contribution to encouraging and developing the struggle of the fighting peoples.

The Algerian people, who have deeply realized through the long-drawn armed struggle against the French occupationists that they must answer the violence of the imperialists and colonialists with violence and fight against them by means of armed struggle, know well the great value and significance of the brilliant revolutionary traditions of the Korean people established by the Korean revolutionaries.

The April 26 issue of Syrian paper **Al-Baath** carried a photograph of Comrade Kim Il Sung having a chat with soldiers of the Korean People's Army and allocated one page to a gist of the document adopted at the Havana Cultural Congress.

The paper, in the foreword, referred to the important factor which made it possible to win brilliant victory in the anti-Japanese armed struggle and quoted the following words of Comrade Kim Il Sung:

"Whatever revolutionary movement it may be, it cannot achieve victory without a powerful leading force and unless the leadership of the revolution sets forth a correct political programme and mobilises the masses in an organised and planned way. The struggle that is unfolded spontaneously and sporadically without any organisation can never achieve victories."

The May 7 issue of **Al Saorah**, organ of the Government of Syria, also carried a gist of this document adopted at the Havana Cultural Congress.

In the foreword introducing the document, the paper reviewed in detail the founding of the anti-Japanese guerrilla army and the glorious course it had traversed.

Recent issues of a series of Indian papers including **Daily Milap** carried respectfully a portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung and reprinted the full text of the document.

The April 24 issue of the Congolese paper **Brazzaville** carried respectfully a portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung and reprinted the full text of this document on the occasion of the 56th anniversary of the founding of the anti-Japanese guerrilla army.

The April 25 issue of Indonesian paper **Djakarta Times** published the full text of this document serially beginning April 25.

The April 15 issue of UAR paper **Al Ahram** carried respectfully a portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung and reprinted the full text of this document adopted at the Havana Cultural Congress.

The paper introduced the document under such titles as "Epic of the armed struggle waged by the Korean people against Japanese imperialists," "Factors in the victory of the Korean people," "Victory in revolution cannot be realised by chance. Revolution is scientific and organised work," "The struggle of the Korean people who defeated Japanese imperialism was guided by Premier Kim Il Sung" and "Premier Kim Il Sung led and is leading the Korean people to victory."

In the foreword the paper reviewed the course of struggle of the Korean people and stressed:

The wise leadership and strategy and tactics of Premier Kim Il Sung were the guarantee for the victory of the Korean people.

Premier Kim Il Sung explored the untrodden path of struggle and continually rallied and mobilised the revolutionary forces, building them up into great forces. Thus victory was won finally.

The arduous struggle waged by him has become an example rarely to be seen in history.

To Become Revolutionary Soldiers Boundlessly Faithful to the Leader

The workers of the factory where Comrade Li Gi Hong works are effecting a great upsurge in production, upholding the great Ten-Point Political Programme announced by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and the teachings given in his on-the-spot guidance.

They are making a deep study of the revolutionary traditions in conformity with the actual life and are firmly determined to remain faithful singleheartedly to him and defend the Party and the Leader with their lives, cherishing deep the honour and pride of being soldiers of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Some time ago the workers of the workshop where Comrade Kye Dong Ho works gathered in the room for the study of the revolutionary history of Comrade Kim Il Sung and held a discussion meeting on the subject "Let us learn the lofty virtues of the Leader!"

Having made a deep study of the Reminiscences of the Anti-Japanese Guerrillas and the Among the People such as "A deep love for the people," "The Commander is also a son of the people" and "When the people eat millet we also must take it," turner Jo Gum Ja contributed to discussion. She said:

I studied with deep emotion "A deep love for the people" and other reminiscences.

In 1935 the Leader worrying about the hard-pressed life of the people in the vicinity near Kwandi in Emu county left the village and went into the dense forests leading his men. While greeting the New Year's Day there he encouraged his men to fight with conviction in victory for many a gala day and many a joyful New Year festivity which they would observe together with the 30 million people in the liberated fatherland.

At that time he said: "We are fighters ready to sacrifice our lives for the fatherland and the people without hesitation. The inexhaustible source of our might lies in the very fact that we, united like one man with the people, share weal and woe with them. Of course, we must always fight well, but, above all, we must learn to have due respect for the people everywhere, regard their interests as precious as our own lives, endure all trials and tribulations, and live in the spirit of enjoying happiness and marching ahead together with the people. Herein lie our genuine happiness, pride and hope."

Reflected here is the boundless devotion to and profound affection for the fatherland and the people of the Leader who fought with all his devotion for more than 40 years solely for the freedom and independence of the fatherland and the interests and happiness of the people.

She said: There are many countries and nations in the world, but we do not know such Leader as our dear Premier who works so hard for the people and loves them so much. The Korean people who were subjected to oppression, exploitation and national humiliation as colonial slaves of the Japanese imperialists before the country's liberation are now leading the happiest life without any worry, she added and stressed: This is thanks to the wise leadership and deep solicitude of Comrade Kim Il Sung who values the people and loves them so much and always leads them to a new victory.

She recalled with a welling emotion an event that took place one day in August 1963.

That day the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung visited her factory for the second time and brightly illumined the road for the workers to follow. He warmly pressed her hands and asked with paternal affection and in detail how old she was, which school she finished and what grade of skill she got. She was then a bobbed girl.

Thanks to the great solicitude of the Leader higher than the mountain and deeper than the sea, she, too, like other workers, has grown into a master of the country and a proud member of the working class and is now leading the happiest life in a modern house.

That is why she has not missed a day at office for five years and overfulfilled without fail her assignments every month and every year with the feelings of immense reverence for and fidelity to the Leader. It is her firm resolve to show fidelity towards him again by carrying out with credit her yearly assignment before the 20th founding anniversary of the Republic.

This is of course not confined to turner Jo Gum Ja alone.

Now the workers of this factory are bringing about a great revolutionary upsurge in production with the firm resolve to be faithful single-heartedly to him and cherishing the pride and self-confidence of living under the leadership of the great Leader.

Song Man Su

They Are Eager to Smash Enemy at a Blow

Fighters of the unit of the Korean People's Army to which Comrade Bang Ju Chol belongs are putting their heart and soul into the study of the revolutionary traditions of our Party established during the anti-Japanese armed struggle and into refining their military technique, upholding the teaching of the respected and beloved Leader Marshal Kim Il Sung on preparing the servicemen as revolutionary soldiers each of whom is a match for a hundred.

They practise the bayonet charge in a militant spirit of planting the bayonets of revenge into the hearts of the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the sworn enemy of our people, and fracturing their skulls.

They are full of a resolve to arm themselves with the revolutionary spirit of the anti-Japanese guerrillas who always remained immensely true to the Leader and to devote their all to the fatherland and the people.

They are burning with a single heart to sweep finally the U.S. imperialists off this land if they dare to start another war.

"Reminiscences of Anti-Japanese Guerrillas" — Source of Strength and Confidence of S. Korean People

The revolutionary traditions of the Workers' Party of Korea established in the course of the anti-Japanese armed struggle led by Comrade Kim Il Sung in the 1930's have become a source of infinite strength and courage to the South Korean revolutionaries and patriotic people in their struggle to drive out the U.S. imperialist aggressors and sweep away their abominable stooges.

Today the U.S. imperialists and the traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique spread a ramified intelligence network all over South Korea and are subjecting the people to harsh fascist terrorism on the strength of unprecedentedly evil fascist laws including the "national security law" and "anti-communist law." Even under this situation, the South Korean revolutionaries and people always find time to study the revolutionary traditions with the data gained through various channels to draw fresh courage from them.

Proof of this has been provided by the statements of South Koreans who have been to Japan.

Here are some of the latest materials appearing in the Chosen Shinbo published in Tokyo, Japan.

A South Korean student who recently visited Japan, said: "I am fond of reading. So, I have read various books. But there has been no book that has moved me so deeply as the 'Reminiscences of the Anti-Japanese Guerrillas.' I have read them through at a time with a stirring excitement. I cannot say for sure that I have grasped the contents of these books in their entirety, for I read such books for the first time. But I have come to know well that General Kim Il Sung was the only person who fought against Japanese imperialism for 15 years overcoming all sorts of difficulties and shed the ray of hope before the Korean nation, even under the Japanese imperialist rule during which our country was shadowed by dark clouds and that the Communists under his leadership were true patriots. The fidelity of the Communists who carried out without fail under any circumstances the revolutionary tasks assigned to them by General Kim Il Sung, their fierce hatred for the enemy and their ardent love for the fatherland and nation, their idea of Juche and their spirit of self-reliance are the precious contents which we South Korean youths should learn if we are to fight for the unification and independence of the fatherland."

A South Korean intellectual who recently toured various parts of Japan, said:

"In the course of reading the 'Reminiscences of the Anti-Japanese Guerrillas' many times, I came to know well especially the greatness of General Kim Il Sung and the fact that the roots for today's development of the North took shape precisely during the anti-Japanese armed struggle led by General Kim Il Sung.

"I see the lofty traits of many anti-Japanese fighters who perished on the gallows shouting 'Long live the Korean revolution!' and 'Long live General Kim Il Sung!' in young people of today's South Korea who proudly shout 'Long live General Kim Il Sung!' The day is not far off when U.S. imperialism and the Pak Jung Hi clique will meet their doom."

A South Korean student who had been to Japan wrote in his note:

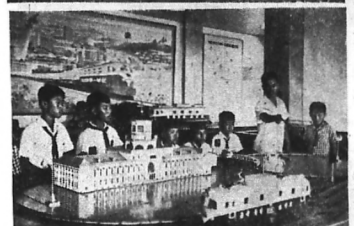
"While in Japan I made a firm resolve to participate in the sacred struggle to liberate South Korea and unify Korea as a true Korean youth by learning the revolutionary ideas of Marshal Kim Il Sung and the brilliant revolutionary traditions.

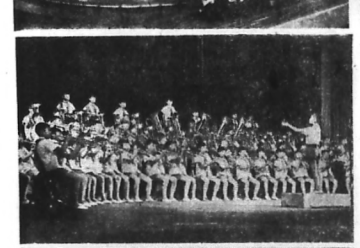
"I will fight devoting my all so that on the day when our fatherland is unified I shall be able to report to Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, in Seoul: 'Dear Leader, I, too, have fought faithfully as you taught to be worthy of a son of Korea.'"

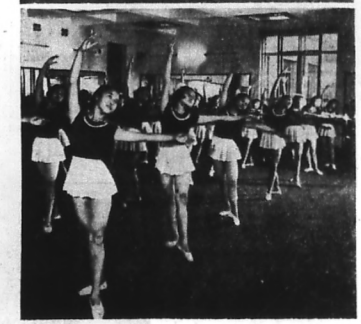
The valuable revolutionary traditions built up in the course of the anti-Japanese armed struggle organized and waged by Marshal Kim Il Sung are giving unbounded strength and courage to the fighters in South Korea who are waging the anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle in order to achieve the unification as early as possible and live in the bosom of the Leader.

Li Byong Soh

Rising Generation Growing Up in the Bosom of the Leader







"...You are the flower-buds and future pillars of our fatherland. When you are cheerful, we are also cheerful, and when we see you grow up well, we also feel ourselves strong. Grow up fast and vigorously to be the fine workers of the fatherland with a confidence in victory, not feeling disappointment and pessimism in any difficulties!"

Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of our people, said this to the members of the Children's Corps who were growing up in his warm bosom in the Sinowangchin guerrilla base during the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

The members of the Children's Corps grew up into fine pillars of the fatherland in the hard days of the anti-Japanese struggle, and today all children in the northern half of the Republic live and study happily under the triumphant socialist system, amid the unfathomable love of Marshal Kim Il Sung who always looks after the rising generation with a fatherly affection.

On the occasion of the founding anniversary of the Korean Young Pioneers' Corps (June 6), their significant red-letter day, all the children of our country unanimously salute their fatherly Leader with a feeling of infinite reverence: "We are grateful to you, dear Marshal Kim Il Sung!"

In the early years of his revolutionary activities Marshal Kim Il Sung formed the Saenal Juvenile Union, the Korean Juvenile Association in Kirin and other revolutionary juvenile organizations and set up such educational establishments as the Jimmyong School and the Samgwang School to rear the younger generation into the reserves of the revolution, the future mainstay of the fatherland.

He organized the Children's Corps and the Juvenile Vanguard in the guerrilla base and in the sectors of the Japanese battle and brought their members into indomitable revolutionary soldiers and reliable future builders of a new state with his affection as warm as the sunshine. In the hard days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle he wore unlined clothes in severe winter when even trees were said to freeze to crack and provided the members of the Children's Corps with warm padded clothes and quilts.

On making clothes for orphans he spent even the precious money he had received from his mother when he left home to form the armed detachments. She earned the money by sewing and washing for others. Even when everything was burned or destroyed in the bitter battles he saw that the best houses were used for their classrooms and dwellings. And the orphans always got a sufficient supply of textbooks, notebooks, pencils and other school things.

The respected and beloved Leader Marshal Kim Il Sung has always regarded the education and culture of children as one of the most important matters in revolution and the "building of a new society, and directed great concern to and personally guided the work. Though busy with state affairs under the difficult and complex situation immediately after the country's liberation, he saw that schools were first built for the rising generation and paid attention even to the question of pencils.

Thanks to the popular policy of the Party and the Leader, the historically cherished desire of our people for the education of their children, as elucidated in the Ten-Point Programme of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland founded in 1936, has been realized completely in our era and our country, once far removed from modern civilization, now ranks among those countries advanced in the field of education. In our country a universal nine-year compulsory technical education is enforced.

Our children of today are the first generation who study receiving stipends. They do not know the words "tuition fee."

They get seasonal clothes and textbooks and other school things from the State and are enriching knowledge and technique to become the competent talents of the country in modern laboratories and research rooms, practice workshops and experimental plots and in the pulsating realities of socialist construction.

They are training their body and mind through their joyous life at many Young Pioneers' holiday homes and camping stations, after-school activities, at children and students' palaces, sports activities at well-appointed playgrounds and visits to revolutionary battle sites, factories and enterprises.

The warm hand of our great and brilliant fatherly Leader reaches all children in the country. There are schools everywhere in the country including Osudok, an out-of-the-way village called the sky-kissing village and a valley of the Baekdu plateau where there are only 11 school children.

Even the children of the Korean citizens in Japan are growing up into fine sons and daughters of the fatherland receiving democratic, national education with a huge sum of educational aid funds and stipends sent by Marshal Kim Il Sung. (They have already received more than 6,634,000 yen in Japanese currency on 27 occasions.)

The Young Pioneers are unfolding a vigorous movement for model Young Pioneers' sub-corps throughout the country following the example of the Chollima riders who are working miracles and making innovations.

"Today there are more than 60 schools honoured with the title of model Young Pioneers' organization, 1,100 double model Young Pioneers' sub-corps, more than 20,000 model Young Pioneers' sub-corps in our country. The ranks of little Chollima riders are expanding from day to day.

All our children, the younger generation are growing up into revolutionaries boundlessly faithful to the Party and the Leader and reliable reserves of communist construction equipped with wide knowledge, high virtues and sound physique, firmly arming themselves with the revolutionary ideas of Marshal Kim Il Sung and following the example of the anti-Japanese forerunners.

There are kindergartens and creches everywhere in our country—towns, farm and fishing villages, mountain villages.

The best and cleanest buildings of all villages and work places house kindergartens and creches. Children's health-care facilities are to be seen everywhere in the country.

Children's parks and children's and students' palaces are situated in the most beautiful and best places of our country.

In recent ten years the number of creches and kindergartens in our country has grown 83 times and 64 times respectively and the number of children attending them 87.4 times and 51 times.

The Party and the State invest a huge sum of funds in economic construction and defence unbuilding particularly to provide against the U.S. imperialists' frantic machinations for aggression and war. Yet, they outlay huge funds for the expansion of creches and kindergartens and the upbringing and education of children. This year's state budgetary expenditure for the work of creches and kindergartens is to grow by 23 per cent compared with last year.

The children in the northern half of the Republic are growing up in the era of the Workers' Party of Korea led by the great Leader Marshal Kim Il Sung, singing the praises of the socialist paradise on earth and envious of nothing in the world.

The day is not far off when the ill-clad and hunger-stricken children of South Korea under the jackboots of the beastly U.S. imperialists will enjoy happiness in the warm bosom of the great Leader.

Hong Jon Sung

They are future masters of the country growing up happily in the benevolent bosom of Marshal Kim Il Sung and precious treasures who will build a communist society in Korea. Photo shows happy children of the creche at the Hwanghae Iron Works who received fine gifts from the Marshal recently

PHOTOS: (from top)

1. **Young Pioneers making a deep study of the "Reminiscences of the Anti-Japanese Guerrillas" in the "Room for the Study of the Revolutionary Activities of Marshal Kim Il Sung"**
2. **Future engine drivers in the making**
3. **Young Pioneers' band concert**
4. **Members of the callisthenics group**

Right: The front view of the Pyongyang Children's and Students' Palace built in 1963 thanks to the great solicitude of the respected and beloved Leader Marshal Kim Il Sung. It is furnished with all necessary facilities in educating and rearing the younger generation into fine workers equipped with wide knowledge, high virtues and sound physique

Happy Indeed Are Korean Children

The magnificent Children's and Students' Palace situated in the heart of Pyongyang is a palace of learning provided for our younger generation by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the Korean people.

Many foreigners visiting this palace express admiration for the wise leadership and virtues of Comrade Kim Il Sung who spares nothing for the rising generation and directs profound solicitude to it; and admiration for the happiness our youngsters are enjoying in his benevolent bosom.

Introduced below is some of their impressions of the Children's and Students' Palace.

"Reality—Most Effective Propaganda"

Prince NORODOM SIHANOUK, Head of State of the Kingdom of Cambodia, who visited our country in October 1965 said as follows: "This palace won my all admiration. I don't think there is any well-organized place of learning better than this... Reality is the most effective propaganda. Korea has substantial facts... I think such a big palace can be provided only by the Workers' Party of Korea and Comrade Kim Il Sung... I don't think there is any better method of education than this..."

S. DURRANE, Public Figure from Pakistan, made the following entry in the guest book:

"While staying for a few days in Pyongyang, I was deeply impressed by all that I saw. Particularly, looking round this palace I was overwhelmed by the warm welcome accorded me by the children who are boundlessly happy and friendly.

"It's quite natural that the Korean children should revere and love infinitely Comrade Kim Il Sung, their great Leader. For he has provided the younger generation with everything they want..."

The Leader of the Thai Delegation who attended the Asian Economic Seminar in 1964 said:

"Who has brought today's happiness to the Korean people? It is needless to say, the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier Kim Il Sung... I say so not in the abstract, but in the concrete.

"People told me that right after the truce there remained not a single brick in Korea, it was only an ocean of war debris. But Premier Kim Il Sung saw to it that schools, kindergartens and creches were first built on the ruins.

"Thus, schools, kindergartens, creches, children's palaces, Young Pioneers' camps, children's libraries, children's parks and playgrounds were built one after another.

"At present, youth and children comprising one-fourth of the population in the northern half of the Republic are studying free of charge in schools at all levels. And the students are supplied with beautiful and fine uniforms at the change of seasons every year.

"This miraculous fact never seen in human history is a manifestation of the unbounded love and trust of Premier Kim Il Sung for the younger generation."

CISSE JEANNE MARTIN, the Delegation Leader of the Pan-African Women's Congress, wrote in the visitors' book:

"... Looking at children in this palace I called to mind the words of Premier Kim Il Sung that the children are the king in this country. I could understand everything through this word. The children of your country are provided with every condition for their full blooming."

"I Can Imagine Easily What a Bright Future Is in Store for Korean Children"

The Editor-in-Chief of U.A.R. Newspaper "Al Goumhouria" wrote during his visit to Korea:

"I have seen for the first time such a big educational institution. You can boast proudly of this palace before the world. I can imagine easily what a bright future is in store for the Korean children...."

Chief of the Secretariat of the Foreign Ministry of Algeria said:

"I feel like awakening from my dream...

"I don't want anything more than this. I, who heard about socialism, have seen here socialism translated into reality..."

BERNARDO ARADA, Representative of the Executive Secretariat of the Organization of Solidarity of the Peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America, said:

"Happy indeed are the Korean children. Here I once again could see the great victory of the socialist system. While touring Pyongyang, Hamhung and Kaesong I came to know that the children in Korea are growing visualising a bright future from the first day of their birth. From childhood they learn to thai hearts' content and take part in all activities of art, culture, science and sports according to their taste and talents, and develop them without restriction.

"I came to know that all this signifies the fruits of the correct policies of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the D.P.R.K. headed by Marshal Kim Il Sung who, particularly, directs profound solicitude to the coming generation."

Blessed Babies

A meeting was held at the club of the Hwanghae Iron Works on the evening of May 24 to convey gifts from Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, to the babies in the creches of the works.

When the speaker announced that the respected and beloved Leader sent quilts, blankets, clothes, playthings and many other articles to babies, the women workers were beside themselves with joy. Indeed, they were moved to tears.

Mothers one after another mounted the rostrum to express the highest honour and deepest gratitude to Comrade Kim Il Sung who always provides the children with the best things. They said that they would do their utmost to repay his solicitude higher than mountain and deeper than the sea.

The meeting ended amid the storm of applause and cheers. The crowd already dispersed, but I was reluctant to leave the hall at once, for I was too much excited.

Flashed through my mind the days I had spent in the past. What a world of difference lies between the childhood of mine and that of our children!

I had never tasted the joy of life in my childhood. My father was a fisherman. He died on the sea before I was born. My mother roamed about, carrying me on her back. Little as I was, I had to help my mother who worked as a day labourer to make ends meet...

But now I am a mother of five children and live a happy life in a harmonious family.

My sons and daughters are enjoying a happy and decent life under the socialist system, quite unlike me in the past.

Four children were brought up in the creche and kindergarten here. Some of them finished primary schools and are now studying in middle schools. My youngest child is now under the care of nurses here. I would feel what a great benefit the Party and the Leader are showing to our children and us women workers, if it's the fifth time that I have given the creche charge of my child, but I have paid not a penny.

Our children are plump, fed with highly nutritious food. When they get sick, doctors in the creches see them. There are 14 creches in this works.

Children are growing up fast in these well-appointed creches. Yet our dear Leader who is always eager to provide the children with better things and make them happier, directed again deep solicitude to them.

Our children are blessed flower-buds indeed. There are no children happier than them in the world, I think. The profound concern shown by Comrade Premier for the working class of the Hwanghae Iron Works is not a new story. Comrade Premier visits frequently our factory to give guidance on the spot. On those occasions, he would find time, however busy, to show concern for every aspect of our daily life.

Comrade Premier would drop in at dormitories, shops, dining rooms, workers' houses and stock-farm run by the works. There is no aspect of our life for which his warm concern has not been shown. Thanks to such affection the life of workers is improving day by day.

I am doing my bit, however little, to repay his profound concern. But I know I have done too little. I am filled with determination to work harder.

I feel greater strength surging within me, when I look at children who sleep on the soft beds or play merrily with gaily-painted toys, their faces beaming with innocent smiles—under the warm affection of our fatherly Leader.

Pak Bong Ok
worker
at the Hwanghae Iron Works

They Carried Out Their Pledge to the Leader with Credit

"Dredging Factory"

On the Daedong River running through the heart of Pyongyang there appeared a 1,000 h.p. dredger "September 2" which went into operation recently.

This large-scale dredger 60 m. long and 11 m. wide scoops up 6,480 cubic metres of sand and pebbles a day, or the equivalent of more than 4,000 mandays' labour.

The construction of the big dredger by our working class has once again clearly demonstrated the great victory and inexhaustible vitality of our Party's line of building an independent national economy, the embodiment of the great idea of *Juche* of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The dredger is equipped with up-to-date installations and all its processes are automated. The only job of its crew is to control the panel board with many gauges and signal buttons.

When I met Li Man Hyong, the captain of the dredger, he told me proudly that on May 22 the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung personally came to inspect the boat. After a detailed inspection, he added, Comrade Premier expressed his satisfaction, saying "This is indeed like a dredging factory."

In the engine room are installed a 1,000 h.p. diesel engine, a 400 h.p. auxiliary engine on either side of it, and various other types of apparatuses. This is enough to show the scale of the dredger.

In the steering cabin there are several dozens of signal lights and gauges which clearly indicate the manoeuvrability and operations of all engines and parts. Control switches steer the ship freely in all directions. In a word, only two or three mates operate a "dredging factory" by pressing signal buttons.

According to the captain's explanation, the steering cabin has a depth-sounding apparatus which helps accurately observe underwater conditions and scoop the riverbed evenly. Besides, the ship has a well-furnished kitchen, a clean dining room, shower and bath rooms and other conveniences. So the crewmen, while on board, enjoy as good a life as ashore.

By Their Own Efforts

It was on September 2 last year that the honourable task of building the large-scale dredger was assigned to the workers of the shipyard where Comrade Choi Ju Sik works.

It was not an easy job for them to tackle everything by their own efforts and with their own technique in building such a big dredger, all the more so because they were inexperienced.

But with immense joy and pride of performing the honourable task given in person by the respected and beloved Leader, they were full of revolutionary zeal to carry out their task to the end, getting over any difficulties and obstacles in their way. They were well aware that to manufacture the large-scale dredger means to put into execution the far-reaching programme of the respected and beloved Leader for land improvement. The working class of the shipyard set about building the dredger in the spirit of self-reliance, enlisting inner reserves to the maximum.

The designing staff came out in their first battle at once.

To build a large dredger suited to the features of the rivers in our country, they made an on-the-spot survey along the Daedong River investigating the depth of water, the speed of the current and the soil of the riverbed and so on.

Designing itself was a very difficul task for them. But they solved it one by one racking their brains together.

They wound up in only 20 days the mapping out of main blueprints which would ordinarily have taken over half a year. They completely finished in three months the drawing up of thousands of blueprints which would require more than a year.

The functionaries in the fields of material and processing also hurried with their work.

In processing parts of equipment, the workers of the youth machinery workshop originally introduced processing chucks suited to the object and thereby increased work efficiency by over 200 per cent.

In making holes, they devised and introduced efficient chucks registering an upward of 600 per cent increase in labour efficiency.

There are many stories about the heroic exploits performed by the working class here during the period of shipbuilding. The members of the electrical workteam of the finishing workshop applied a new method to the distribution of over 10,000 metres of wires and thereby completed only in a day their work requiring 20 days. Meanwhile, the members of the piping workteam manufactured on their own the equipment for gilding. And they plated pipes of several thousand metres with zinc which would help prolong their expected life span for more than ten years.

United as One and Helping Each Other

The project for the building slip had to be carried out in a short space of time fighting water in the mire. At that time the office employees of the shipyard also came to the assistance forming a shock brigade.

Inspired by this, the drivers overfulfilled their daily assignments. Before returning home they would transport more stones making use of economised fuel.

As all the people were united as one, the project was successfully brought to completion only in a week.

With the approach of May 1, by which they pledged to build the dredger before the respected and beloved Leader, they further stepped up their labour struggle and became more closely united. They worked hard helping each other ahead.

Housewives also gave a helping hand to the workers under the slogan "Let us send this ship as early as possible to Pyongyang where there lives dear Premier!"

The big dredger built this time is, indeed, the precious fruition of boundless loyalty to the Leader of the workers of this shipyard and thousands of tens of thousands of people here.

On the morning of May 1, the flag of victory was floating high at the masthead of the dredger.

Having drawn strength and confidence from their first victory, the workers and technicians are now continually spurting on the grandiose Chollima march, advancing, advancing, fighting and advancing. They newly pledged themselves before the Party and the Leader to build another big dredger by the 20th founding anniversary of the Republic and one more dredger by the end of the year. They are firmly resolved to splendidly carry out the new fighting task personally assigned to them by the respected and beloved Leader.

Pak Hae Chon

The 1,000 h.p. dredger "September 2" at work

Photo by Kim Sun Muk

D.P.R.K. RED CROSS SOCIETY CABLES ITS JAPANESE COUNTERPART

Reopening of Korea-Japan Red Cross Talks Proposed

The Central Committee of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent on May 28 the following telegram to the Japanese Red Cross Society, proposing the resumption of the Korea-Japan Red Cross talks for the fair solution of the question of the repatriation of Korean citizens in Japan:

Four months have already elapsed since the rupture of the Colombo Korea-Japan Red Cross talks which discussed the question of the repatriation of Korean citizens in Japan.

Owing to the suspension of the repatriation work, many people who wish to return home have been unable to come back to their longed-for fatherland and their livelihood is now in a very difficult condition.

The responsibility for this rests wholly with the Japanese side which unilaterally suspended the repatriation operation without any reason.

Our Society intends to assign a repatriation ship to Niigata towards the end of June to bring back the applicants for repatriation who are now undergoing a hard life and anxiously waiting for the day of repatriation, and proposes your Society to hold again the Korea-Japan Red Cross talks in Niigata with the delegation of our Red Cross Society to be dispatched by the repatriation ship, for the fair solution of the question of the repatriation of Korean citizens in Japan.

The Korean compatriots in Japan and the Japanese people of various strata and the public opinion of various countries of the world are now strongly demanding the continuation of the repatriation operation and the resumption of the Korea-Japan Red Cross talks.

Our Society expects an affirmative reply from your Society to our just proposal at the earliest possible date.

Chairman Han Dok Su Receives Telegram From Guinean President

Han Dok Su, Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan received a telegram from Ahmed Sekou Toure, President of the Republic of Guinea, on the occasion of the 13th anniversary of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan.

The telegram expressed full support to the Korean citizens in Japan in their just struggle for the independent unification of the fatherland.

DRV Foreign Ministry Spokesman Issues Statement Denouncing Intrigues of Reactionary Sato Govt for Fabrication of "Foreigners' School Law"

A spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam issued on May 18 a statement denouncing the machinations of the reactionary Sato government of Japan to suppress and obliterate the democratic, national rights of the Korean nationals in Japan, according to a report from Hanoi.

These manoeuvres of the Japanese government are a threat to the democratic, national rights of the Korean nationals in Japan, a violation of all international laws, an expression of a hostile policy against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and, at the same time, a challenge to all the people of the world who love truth, the statement branded and pointed out.

The Vietnamese people and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam fully support the just stand of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea certified in the May 11, 1968 statement of the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and resolutely denounce the intrigues of the Japanese government.

The Vietnamese people and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, the statement noted, demand that the Sato government of Japan discard such fascist bill as the "foreigners' school bill" and respect and guarantee the democratic, national rights of the Korean nationals in Japan in accordance with international law and international practice.

They make a firm resolve to continually march at the van of the Chollima onward. Photo shows reelers of the silk mill where Comrade Dang Un Sil works

Reelers of Today

If you go anywhere in this country, you will trace the warm concern Premier Kim Il Sung has shown for the people in every facet of their life. The Chollima Silk Mill where Comrade Dang Un Sil works is not an exception. The workers here are leading a decent life under the deep care and profound solicitude of the Leader.

Here is part of their labour and life.

Silk-making Palace

I walked along the spacious pavement into the compound of the factory. The first thing that struck my eyes was the militant slogans: "Let's hit the yearly plan target before the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Republic!" and "Let's advance, advance, struggle and advance to bring about a new greater upsurge of Chollima!" and the fresh records on the bulletin board showing the high spirits of workers.

Young and healthy reelers were scurrying nimbly like butterflies along the reeling machines, pulling threads.

The reeling workshop, the main part of the factory, was furnished with the steam-removing apparatuses, air cleaners and blast pipes. It was kept clean and fresh.

Cocoons elevated to the first floor were carried on belt-conveyers to the sorting and drying machines and then into the cocoon cooking rooms. There the cocoons were boiled automatically.

The whole process was almost mechanized and automated.

The workers, our guide told me, call their mill "built thanks to the concern of Comrade Premier "silk-making palace."

This is what she told me about the profound solicitude the fatherly Leader directed to her mill.

Premier Kim Il Sung visited this mill in February 1947. Those were days when the struggle for the fulfilment of the first historical people's economic plan was launched in our country after its liberation from the colonial rule of Japanese imperialism on August 15, 1945.

The reelers' joy was boundless when they had a chance to meet the Premier whom they had passionately longed to see.

Comrade Premier pressed their hands one by one and stepped inside the reeling workshop. He personally dipped his hand into the water prepared to boil cocoons and asked them if they had any trouble in work.

Presently his face clouded as he looked at their hands still retaining sore spots—the trace of drudgery under Japanese imperialist rule.

The women workers instantly knew what weighed on the mind of Comrade Premier and said to him in unison: "We wish you don't mind us so much, dear Premier! Our working conditions got improved and we applied good medicine, so we have been healed of sores a good deal."

Comrade Premier said: **"The knavish Japanese are to blame for all your trouble. Let's build a well-appointed mill by our own efforts in future and then work to our hearts' content."**

He also told them in detail about the direction the mill should follow.

Later on, in the postwar days when the firm foundation of an independent national economy was laid in our country, Comrade Premier paid another visit to this mill. He told the cadres that a new better mill should be built for the workers.

He said: **"We should look after workers... The man who does not value workers cannot claim to be a Communist. We should see that the conditions of labour and recreation are provided when building a new mill... Women will work in this mill, so we should build it into a more clean and cultured one..."**

Then Comrade Premier personally selected the site of the mill.

In a little more than one year after the visit of Comrade Premier a new, modern mill sprang up on the very site selected by the Premier.

On the day when the inauguration ceremony was held the workers shouted at the top of their voice, "Long live Comrade Kim Il Sung!" "Long live the Workers' Party of Korea!" and made a firm resolve to live up to the deep benevolence of the Leader.

Before the eyes of Li Sang Bok floated the bitter days she had spent toiling in this mill—a "prison" under Japanese imperialist rule. She would faint away from suffocation and collapse under the heavy beating of the foreman. She worked 14-16 hours a day, hands swollen in hot water. Her fingers got inflated and twinged. Sore pains kept her awake all night. And the following morning she dragged her feet again towards the "prison."

On this day she was choked with boundless joy and gratitude to the Leader. Tears swelled up in her eyes. She herself pledged to the Premier time and again: "Thank you, dear Premier! I will do all I can in this good world. I will work to repay your deep solicitude for providing the people with silk clothes."

Having heard about the life of the workers in the "silk-making palace" I could not look indifferently at every machine and every movement of the reelers.

What a happy life the reelers in this "silk-making palace" are enjoying under the warm affection and deep concern of the Leader!

In Place of Mother

There were nursery, kindergarten, clinic, and other welfare establishments in the lawn-laid compound of the factory. The moment I was led into the kindergarten I was surrounded by the kids who had been playing merrily—train driving, swinging, seesawing, horse riding. They greeted me with bows.

I followed the head of the kindergarten into the building. In the bright bedrooms were the cots covered with soft blankets, and various articles for amusement were in the playroom. Highly nutritious food and between-meals were being prepared in the dining room.

Then I dropped in at the nursery. It was just the time to feed babies. The happy smiles on the faces of mothers made the room brighter.

"It is mothers who bore babies, but they are brought up in nursery and kindergarten.

"Whenever Comrade Premier visits this mill he first drops in at the nursery and kindergarten."

These simple words were enough to show the deep concern of Comrade Premier for women and children.

Kim Wol Mae working at the preparatory shop said: "I have five of my children brought in these nursery and kindergarten. I am more indebted to dear Premier than anyone else. My mother had been a reeler in the days of the Japanese imperialist colonial rule. She bore a baby by the reeling machine, and was fired from the mill, with the baby wrapped in her gown. I know what made my mother and me lead such a different life. I cannot think of the happy life apart from the parental love of Premier Kim Il Sung."

Premier Kim Wol Mae works for six hours a day, i.e. two hours less than others, for she has more children than them. Yet, she enjoys the state benefit as much as others do. Such a benefit, of course, is not confined to her alone. In our country the women workers who have three and more children under the age of 13 enjoy the same benefit.

There are well-appointed welfare establishments such as shops, tailor's, laundry, etc. in the mill compound. So mothers can get almost everything needed for daily life without going a long distance. And they have time enough for studies, rest and social life.

Their Resolve

When I entered the youth shop the workers were having a lively discussion to put into practice the programmatic instruction given by Premier Kim Il Sung at the Second National Meeting of Frontrankers in the Chollima Work-team Movement.

They were the reliable women who have always remained faithful to the Leader going through thick and thin along the road indicated by him. They overfulfilled the plans each time assigned to the mill in the last 20-odd years after the liberation. They were in higher spirits than ever before. New ideas for innovation were suggested by everybody.

Kil Hwak Sil, Labour Heroine, who had attended the national meeting as a work-team leader said she was greatly inspired by the task set by the Leader for a new battle.

She recalled to me the words Comrade Premier had told her when she had attended the first Chollima frontrankers' meeting in March 1960.

"Be sure, Comrade Hwak Sil, that you should become an educator and mother of the masses before you become a work-team leader. Educating and remoulding people is a very difficult job, Comrade Hwak Sil, isn't it? But we must buckle down and remould all people and go together to communist society. It is precisely for the good of the masses and for their happy life that a happy life that we are building communism... When the people are educated and remoulded, all problems will be solved..."

A worker beside me added in a sonorous tone: "Yes, the Red seeds sown by Premier Kim Il Sung for the remoulding of man bore fruits amid the strong tide of the Chollima workteam movement. Passivists grew into activists, and the backward workteam became advanced one. We worked and lived under the slogan "One for all, all for one" and thus won the title of the Chollima factory. We have been brought up under the great concern and solicitude of the dear Premier. So, we know well what we should do. We, standing at the van of the Chollima march, must put spurs to our advance."

All present there expressed their firm resolve with a deep study and get a profound grasp of the great revolutionary ideas of the Leader and make it a rule to study the revolutionary traditions in their flesh and blood after the indefatigable revolutionary spirit of the anti-Japanese guerrillas who were boundlessly faithful to the Leader and thus to become the guard and death-defying detachment who go through fire and water if called by the Leader.

Not only their indefatigable spirit is high. Their level of technique and skill has also been raised considerably.

On the personal initiative of Premier Kim Il Sung a high technical school was built in the mill. The reelers are studying while on the job. Some are enrolled in the evening or correspondence courses of colleges.

The functionaries of this mill from the workteam leaders to shop heads are all the workers who have been brought up under the solicitude of Comrade Premier.

I left the mill, with a firm belief that they will surely fulfil the yearly plan target, set higher than last year, before the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Republic and hit the Seven-Year Plan target this year, two years ahead of schedule.

Soh Gum Ja

South Vietnam NFL Commission for External Relations Issues Statement

Denouncing Reactionary Sato Govt of Japan

The Commission for External Relations of the Central Committee of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation issued a statement denouncing the reactionary authorities of Japan for scheming to enact the "foreigners' school law," according to a VNA report dated May 26 from Hanoi quoting the South Vietnam Liberation Press Agency.

The statement pointed out that by fabricating the fascist evil law at all costs, the reactionary administration of Japan was trying to stamp out the democratic, national education of the Korean nationals in Japan and enslave once again the children of the Korean residents by means of militarist education.

It stressed: "This plot of the Japanese authorities, which stems from their hostile policy against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, constitutes a threat to the national, democratic rights of the Korean residents in Japan, a challenge to the entire Korean people and to all freedom- and justice-loving people of the world, and a violation of all international laws."

Fully supporting the May 11, 1968 statement of the D.P.R.K. Foreign Ministry, it wrote that the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation resolutely demanded that the reactionary government of Japan give up its dark design and thoroughly and unconditionally guarantee all the national and democratic rights of the Korean nationals in Japan in accordance with international law.

We Will Take Hundred-fold, Thousand-fold Revenge upon U.S. Imperialist Aggressors, the Inveterate Enemy of Our People from 100 Years Ago

Pyongyang City Mass Rally Exposes and Denounces Barbarities of U.S. Imperialist Aggressor Troops against S. Korean People

A Pyongyang city rally exposing and denouncing the barbarities of the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops against the South Korean people was held on May 29.

A portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, was placed respectfully on the background of the platform and two flags of the Republic were hanging on its both sides.

The meeting hall was closely packed with the working people in the city. They were burning with national indignation and revengeful thought against the U.S. imperialist aggressors who, occupying South Korea for 20-odd years, are maintaining fascist colonial rule and are engrossed in hair-raising atrocities.

The rally was attended by responsible functionaries of public organisations including Li Guk Ro, Presidium Member of the Central Committee of the Fatherland Front.

The meeting hall shook with the shouts of the crowd: "Down with the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the sworn enemy of the Korean people!" "Down with the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, stooges of U.S. imperialism!" "We resolutely denounce the murderous atrocities of U.S. imperialist wolves against South Korean people!" and "Active support and encouragement to the righteous anti-U.S., national salvation struggle of the South Korean revolutionaries and people!"

The first speaker was Choi Dong Sok, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth.

He pointed to the fact that the U.S. imperialist aggressors who are murdering South Korean people and violating women almost every day again perpetrated a diabolical atrocity of running over three South Korean children to death with a bulldozer on May 24. He sternly denounced the U.S. imperialist ogres in the name of the entire Korean people.

Enumerating the brutal atrocities committed by the U.S. imperialist aggressors up to this day since they wormed themselves into South Korea, he branded the U.S. imperialist aggressors as human butchers and wolves.

The U.S. imperialist murderers have become more open and more wanton in their bestialities in the recent period since the fabrication of the fraudulent South Korea-U.S. Status of Forces Agreement," he pointed out and said: Even according to understated figures announced by the South Korean puppet authorities, during the one year from February 1967 to the end of January 1968 the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops committed 1,876 cases of crimes of all kinds, or more than 6 times the annual average before the conclusion of the so-called "South Korea-U.S. Status of Forces Agreement."

He pointed out that the South Korean revolutionaries and people are valiantly waging a struggle to sweep off U.S. imperialism, the enemy of our people from one hundred years ago, and its stooges, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, boundlessly revering Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, and cherishing the ardent desire to lead a happy life in a unified fatherland under his leadership. And he extended warmest militant greetings to the fighting South Korean revolutionaries and people.

He was followed by representatives of workers, women, students and children.

With towering indignation, they unanimously exposed and denounced the U.S. imperialist aggressors. They said that the entire Korean people would take a thousand-fold, a tenthousand-fold revenge upon the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the enemy of our people from one hundred years ago, and their lackeys, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

Another Thrice-Cursed U.S. Atrocity: U.S. Beast Drives Bulldozer over S. Korean Children

A beast of the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops committed again a thrice-cursed murderous atrocity driving a bulldozer over Korean children in a village in Chilgok, North Kyongsang Province, South Korea, on May 24, according to a news dispatch from Seoul.

This hair-raising atrocity was perpetrated at a military construction site in Chilgok county by a cutthroat belonging to the 43rd engineer corps of the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops.

That day the Yankee beast who was noisily riding about the construction site in a bulldozer suddenly drove it to the place where children were picking grass roots to fill their hungry stomach. He ran the heavy caterpillars over the children killing them on the spot.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors who have been trained in the spirit of contempt for and massacre of other nations and seek pleasure in manslaughter ceaselessly commit atrocities in all parts of South Korea killing even growing children in cold blood.

The national indignation and resentment of the South Korean people against the beasts of the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops are growing with every passing day.

The South Korean people will sternly dispose of the enemies and sweep them off to the last man, in the name of the countless children brutally killed by the U.S. imperialist beasts and in the name of all the parents seething with curses and resentment having lost their dear ones at the hands of the Yankee murderers.

VICTIMS OF AGGRESSION

The U.S. imperialist aggressors who have been running roughshod over South Korea for more than 20 years now perpetrate bestialities against even innocent children. "Kill every one. Don't let your hands tremble even when those who appear before you are children or old people." This was the order issued by the U.S. imperialist aggression army command in South Korea to its soldiers. The Yankee soldiers are now acting on this order.

To name a few recent instances of Yankee barbarity:

At night on April 26, a soldier of the U.S. imperialist aggressor army set fire to a civilian house in Boam-ri, Dongducheon-up, Yangju county, Kyonggi Province and burned a child to death by throwing it into the flame. Ten days earlier, another beastly Yankee driver ran over and killed a little boy named Kim Il Hung who was walking along the street in Bupyong, Kyonggi Province.

The misfortunes and disasters imposed on the South Korean children by the U.S. imperialist aggressors baffle human imagination. The Yankee aggressors kill innocent children out of curiosity.

Several Yankees under the command of Maj. James in charge of the U.S. 8th Army aircraft maintenance centre in Bupyong, Kyonggi Province, committed an ogreish outrage; they locked up in the officers' quarters a shoeshine boy, Kim Chun Il who happened to pass by there, beat him to a jelly for five-six hours, stabbed him with a knife at random, pulled out his toenails and hair with pliers, clipped his head with an electric haircutter, daubed coaltar on his head and face and then nailed him in a wooden box. They loaded the box in a helicopter and took it to a far-away place where they dumped the cargo.

Hardly a day passes without such Yankee savagery in South Korea, a complete colony of U.S. imperialism. But many of South Korean children remain unprotected and are left to the mercy of the aggressors' arbitrariness.

FORSAKEN YOUNGER GENERATION

In famine-ridden South Korea where there are a huge army of seven million jobless people and millions of foodless peasant households, a great number of children are denied the opportunity of learning and suffer from hunger, cast out from society.

In South Korea today, even according to the minimized data released by the puppet authorities, above 2 million school-age children (ranging from 6 to 15 years of age) are completely kept out of school. More than 200,000 youngsters are roaming about the downtown streets as gum-vendors or shoe-shine boys. Upwards of 100,000 children go about begging or rummage garbage-bins with no roof over their heads.

GLIMPSE OF PUPILS' MISFORTUNE

The situation of those who attend school is not better than that of these poor children.

Schools have been reduced to profiteering centres of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique. Pupils are pressed hard by the urge to "pay money."

The annual sum of "school impositions" and miscellaneous fees forced upon a "primary school" pupil totals 26,500 won. This is greater than an ordinary worker's wages for half a year.

Therefore, school boys and girls always look dispirited owing to the heavy burden of school expenses. No wonder, little girls hum the tune while playing at elastic chord-skipping:

Papa, papa,
Give me money for the foundation school fee.
If you don't today,
I can't go to school.

A primary school teacher lamented on the deplorable reality: "Schools are tax offices, teachers are tax collectors."

Such being the situation, even those who managed to enter the school door is made to stop their study halfway. Primary school children numbering 180,000 are kicked out of school every year. Last year, in North and South Cholla and South Kyongsang provinces which suffered serious losses from drought 300,000 rural students and pupils were said to have given up school and left homes to work as casual labourers or kitchen-maids.

Children are the future pillars of the country. But in South Korea, a land of distress, these flower buds are nipped in the bud.

The only way of relieving them from destitution is to wipe out the U.S. imperialists and their stooges from South Korea, unify the country and enable the children to be embraced in the boundlessly broad and warm bosom of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the paternal Leader of the 40 million Korean people. There is no other way.

Li Jo

Distressful Plight of South Korean Children

South Korean Students and People on the Road of Vigorous Anti-Imperialist, Anti-Fascist Patriotic Struggle

On the Occasion of 4th Anniv. of June 3 Uprising

Four years ago, on June 3, 1964, a large-scale uprising of the patriotic-minded youth, students and people took place in South Korea to frustrate the "South Korea-Japan talks" aimed at banding together the Japanese militarist forces and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique under the manipulation of U.S. imperialism and oppose the U.S. imperialists and the fascist dictatorship of their stooges, the Pak Jung Hi clique.

As Premier Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, pointed out, the June 3 uprising is "the anti-imperialist, anti-fascist patriotic struggle against the U.S.-Japanese imperialists' policy of aggression and for the overthrow of the traitorous clique."

The June 3 uprising was an expression of the pent-up resentment of the people, youth and students against U.S. imperialist colonial rule which condemned them to poverty and absence of all rights. It was also an eruption of unbearable national wrath against the treacherous acts of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique being perpetrated under the wirepulling of U.S. imperialism and against the scheme of the Japanese militarists for reaggression on South Korea.

The uprising started with the struggle against reaggression by Japanese militarism and for the frustration of the "South Korea-Japan talks." It gradually assumed the "anti-imperialist, anti-government" nature and developed into a riot to topple the Pak Jung Hi puppet regime.

The youth, students and people rose up in the resistance struggle shouting the slogans "Smash Japanese militarism," "The United States, take your mask off" and "Down with the Pak regime engrossed in national split." They waged a fierce struggle for more than 70 days against the enemy armed to the teeth.

During the period from March 24, when the resistance struggle began, to June 3 when it reached

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South Korean students have risen up in the anti-imperialist, anti-fascist struggle. Photo shows some 12,000 students marching in Seoul (1965)

Those Who Play with Fire will Perish in the Flame They Themselves Kindled

The so-called "South Korea-U.S. defence ministers' talks" were held in Washington for two days from May 27 to 28.

The recent "talks" were arranged as part of the scheme to concretise the vile intrigue brewed by war boss Johnson with his puppet Pak Jung Hi in Honolulu last month with a view to stepping up the criminal plot for the provocation of a new war in Korea.

The contents of the secret talks and the publication of a "joint statement" show that the U.S. imperialists have entered a more reckless stage in executing their war plan, while instigating their puppets.

According to news dispatches, at the recent "talks" the U.S. imperialists and their stooges decided to take a series of "special measures," that is, to reinforce military force in South Korea and bring in new war materials, "modernize" the equipment of the puppet army, newly build munitions factories, expand military bases and their establishments in South Korea, augment the "local reserve army" formed with those discharged from the puppet troops and step up its armament.

It is said that at the talks they also discussed the question of giving new military "aid" to the South Korean puppets besides the additional military "aid" equivalent to 100 million dollars which the U.S. imperialists had promised them to offer.

This eloquently proves that the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, are desperately pushing ahead with their preparations for the provocation of a new war in Korea.

Meanwhile, the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys deliberated on the matter of dispatch of more South Korean puppet troops to South Vietnam and hatched a sinister plot to send large numbers of puppet troops to the battlefields of South Vietnam under the name of "logistic corps."

At the recent "talks" the U.S. imperialist aggressors, cunningly enough, again ballyhooed about the non-existent "provocation from the north" and the like so as to cover up their criminal war plot. However hard they may resort to sophistry or trick to reverse black and white, they can never conceal their true colours as heinous aggressors and provocateurs.

The U.S. imperialists occupying South Korea militarily ignited an aggressive war in Korea in 1950, 18 years ago, and have persistently clung to the policies of war and aggression up to date since the war.

The hostile acts of the U.S. imperialist aggressors against the northern half of the Republic became more undisguised after Johnson came to South Korea in October 1966 and called for a "showdown." Their hostilities have reached an extremely frantic stage with the January 1968 incident of the U.S. imperialist armed espionage ship "Pueblo" as an occasion.

These days the U.S. imperialists often dispatch warmongers to South Korea and summon South Korean puppets to Washington for confidential talks. All these are, needless to say, connected with their moves for the execution of their war plan.

The vicious manoeuvres being carried on by the U.S. imperialists in South Korea today bear a close resemblance to the situation where they unleashed the Korean war 18 years ago.

Behind their criminal wicked plots with the South Korean puppet clique, the U.S. imperialist aggressors are running ever wilder to create a war atmosphere by steadily reinforcing aggressive forces in South Korea and extremely aggravating the situation in Korea. This is a stark reality. But the U.S. imperialist aggressors are blabbing about "defence" and "peace," which only serves to self-expose their villainous and shameless nature.

The persistent policy of war pursued by the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys will only hasten their own ruin.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors and their minions must bear in mind that the Korean people under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, ever-victorious iron-willed genius-commander, who always leads the Korean people to victory, are fully prepared to beat back at one stroke any provocation or surprise attack of the enemy.

As Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, pointed out, **"We do not want war, but are never afraid of it. Our people and People's Army will return retaliation for the 'retaliation' of the U.S. imperialists, all-out war for all-out war. The U.S. imperialists must fully be aware that if they aggravate the situation and persistently take the road of war despite our warnings, they will suffer a heavier defeat this time."**

The U.S. imperialist aggressors and their stooges must not act rashly.

Kim Pyong

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the highest pitch, the uprising involved a total of more than 310,000 students from 53 institutions of higher learning and 173 middle and high schools and people in 42 areas.

The rioters stormed to destroy over 30 puppet ruling organs including the puppet "government building," the puppet "central election headquarters," police arsenals, the telegraph and telephone office, police stations and sub-stations.

Upset by this, the U.S. imperialists and their stooges proclaimed "marshal law" and brutally clamped down the patriotic-minded youth and students by mobilising the puppet troops and policemen.

The June 3 uprising unfolded by the patriotic-minded youth, students and people in South Korea dealt a telling blow to the Japanese militarists bent on making inroads into South Korea and the U.S. imperialists who were pulling the strings from behind and further aggravated the crisis of the Pak Jung Hi puppet regime.

After the June 3 uprising, the patriotic-minded youth, students and people in South Korea waged a massive struggle to shatter the "South Korea-Japan treaty" in August 1965. And with the fraudulent "elections" held in South Korea as an occasion, they carried on another massive struggle in June and July, 1967 against the Pak Jung Hi military fascist dictatorship, a product of the policies of colonial enslavement and war pursued by U.S. imperialism and for the right to live and democracy.

Today when U.S. imperialism is more frequently perpetrating acts of new war provocation in Korea and intensifying the fascist suppression of the people, the patriotic-minded youth, students and people in South Korea are further stepping up their struggle.

They are now employing various forms of struggle including the armed guerrilla warfare, thus inflicting heavy blows on U.S. imperialism and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

With firm confidence in victory the youth, students and people in South Korea, boundlessly revering Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, are vigorously fighting for the glorious day when they will live happily in a unified fatherland under his leadership.

The youth, students and people in South Korea who have accumulated precious experiences in the June 3 uprising and in all preceding struggles are ready to stubbornly fight until final victory.

Kim Gwang Su

U.S. Imperialists' Asian Strategy and Policy for New War Provocation in Korea

The U.S. imperialists who have long since been carrying on their scheme for the provocation of a new war in Korea in a planned way are leading it to a more grave adventurous stage of late.

Owing to the frantic war cries the U.S. imperialists are raising in connection with the incident of the intrusion of the U.S. imperialist armed espionage ship "Pueblo" into the territorial waters of our country, there has been created an extremely tense situation in which a war may break out again at any moment in Korea.

The U.S. imperialists' policy of war provocation against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is basic line of the policy of aggression against Korea consistently pursued by the U.S. imperialist aggressors over the past 20 odd years and, at the same time, an important line of their Asian strategy at the present stage.

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Comrade Kim Il Sung said: **"Since the first days of their landing in South Korea, the U.S. imperialists have all along pursued the insidious aim of turning South Korea into their colony and using it as a stepping-stone for their aggression of the whole of Korea and Asia."** The U.S. imperialists who started committing crafty and shameless acts of aggression against Korea already more than 100 years ago embarked upon the implementation of their policy of aggression towards Korea on a full scale especially with the conclusion of the Second World War.

The U.S. imperialists, upon their illegal occupation of South Korea in the wake of Japanese imperialism set it as a military strategic goal to convert the land of Korea into their "base for domination" "in the eastern coastal area of Asia," into a "most important strategic outpost of the United States in the Pacific" and have concentrated their efforts on the policy of opposing the Korean revolution, "not permitting, the emergence of a unified independent democratic Korea" and "realising the military occupation of whole Korea." In an attempt to carry to reality these knavish aggressive intrigues of theirs, the U.S. imperialists, from the outset of their occupation of South Korea, left no means untried to reduce it to their colonial military base and feverishly spurred on their preparations for an aggressive war against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and at last unleashed an aggressive war against the Korean people on June 25, 1950.

Under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the Korean revolution, outstanding military strategist and ever-victorious iron-willed genius-commander, the heroic Korean people and People's Army, firmly relying on the indestructible revolutionary base of the northern half of the Republic, rose up in the sacred war for the freedom and independence of the fatherland, inflicted death and defeat upon the U.S. imperialist aggressors and defended the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

With its ignominious defeat in the Korean war U.S. imperialism started going down-hill. It is being dealt successive blows everywhere in the world.

However, U.S. imperialism vainly hoped to recover from its defeat in the Korean war by igniting another aggressive war against the Korean people. It has exploited the armistice entirely for its new war preparations and is now furthering its wicked plan for new war provocation in conjunction with the aggravation of the crisis of its colonial rule in South Korea today.

Even before the ink with which they signed the Korean Armistice Agreement dried up, the U.S. imperialist aggressors began wrecking this agreement and made no scruple of perpetuating their occupation of South Korea, rejecting the unification of Korea and preparing for another aggression against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The so-called "South Korea-U.S. mutual defence treaty" concluded between U.S. imperialism and its South Korean puppets, the transfer of the so-called "U.N. Command" from Japan to South Korea, the fabrication of a military fascist regime and sanguinary suppression of the people in South Korea, the mass introduction of various new-type weapons including tactical nuclear weapons and guided missiles and large-scale reinforcement of the South Korean puppet army and the troop dispatch to Vietnam, the militarisation of the South Korean economy and establishment of a "wartime posture" throughout the whole of South Korea, the conclusion of the so-called "South Korea-Japan treaty" and the reinvasion of South Korea by the Japanese militarists, the fanning up of the so-called "unification by prevailing over communism," the intensification of vicious provocations against the northern half of the Republic, etc.—all these moves carried on by U.S. imperialism and its lackeys in South Korea for 15 years up to date since the armistice are, without exception, for the furtherance of the division of Korea and for aggression and war preparations against the northern half of the Republic.

But the policy of turning South Korea into a colonial military base and policy of war provocation followed by U.S. imperialism and its stooges there have only landed the U.S. imperialist colonial rule in a grave crisis.

The poverty and absence of all rights of the South Korean people have gone to extremes due to the heavy burden of military expenses imposed upon them for the execution of the war policy of U.S. imperialism and under the fascist harsh suppression and, moreover, national dignity has been totally trampled underfoot and social unrest has grown sharply owing to the reinvasion scheme of Japanese imperialism and the troop dispatch to Vietnam.

Where there is oppression, there is bound to be resistance. The policies of war and fascistization imposing unbearable calamities and tribulations upon the South Korean people have caused a surging discontent with U.S. imperialism and its minions and aroused a strong aspiration to the right to live, democracy and the country's unification among the people of South Korea.

In particular, immensely inspired by the brilliant achievements made in revolution and construction in the northern half of the Republic under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, the South Korean people ardently desire the realisation of a new life and a new system in South Korea and eagerly wish the earlier advent of the day when they will enjoy happiness in a unified fatherland under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The daily awakening South Korean people, holding aloft the banner of anti-U.S. resistance for national salvation, are coming out more vigorously against the U.S. imperialists' policies of colonial enslavement and military aggression. Especially in recent years, the armed guerrilla struggle of the South Korean revolutionaries and patriotic people against U.S. imperialism and its hangers-on has gained in strength and scope rapidly. The South Korean patriotic, democratic forces opposing U.S. imperialism have been rallied closer day after day, while the U.S. imperialists and the handful of counter-revolutionary forces have been utterly isolated. And the national and class antagonism between the two have become acute as never before.

The U.S. imperialists and their benchmen are faced with a grave crisis in which they cannot maintain their colonial rule any longer by previous methods.

All this only serves to show that the criminal schemings of the U.S imperialists in South Korea are becoming more malignant as their policy of military colonization goes bankrupt further.

The fact that Johnson, the boss of U.S. imperialism, crept into South Korea in October 1966 and instructed the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops and puppets to make a "showdown" against the northern half of the Republic and whipped up war provocation manoeuvres clearly indicates that such frenzy and desperation of U.S. imperialism have reached the highest pitch. U.S. imperialism and its hirelings are cherishing a wild fancy to cope with the utterly uncontrollable crisis of their colonial rule in South Korea by unleashing an aggressive war against the northern half of the Republic under the slogan of "anti-communism" and achieve their intrinsic aggressive purpose for extending their reactionary rule throughout the whole of Korea.

Hwang Jin Sik

(To be Continued)

Algeria Takes One More Step Forward on the Road of Anti-Imperialism and Independence

Not long ago the Government of Algeria completely nationalized companies of petroleum and gas industries which were formerly owned by imperialist monopolistic capitalists. It was followed by the nationalization of many important companies in the fields of machine, fertilizer and building-materials industries.

Thanks to the current resolute step taken by the Algerian Government the Algerian people have come to put an end to the exploitation and plunder by the imperialists and colonialists in the main branches of the country's economy and place the important economic artery under their control. And favourable conditions conducive to the further strengthening and development of the national industry have been created.

This is one more step forward in the struggle of the Algerian people for the consolidation of their independence and the further advancement of the revolution under the banner of anti-imperialism, anti-colonialism.

As Prime Minister Houari Boumedienne stated when proclaiming the nationalization, the current step is fully justified because it is based on the Algerian policy of developing and managing the natural resources of the country by itself and achieving the economic development and social progress by its own efforts."

Immediately after the independence Algeria took a series of resolute measures aimed at putting an end to the economic exploitation and pillage by the imperialists and colonialists including the U.S., British and French imperialists and rejected and smashed their political interference and obstructive manoeuvres.

These measures are of great significance in liquidating the evil survivals and aftermaths of the colonial rule in Algeria, strengthening the economic independence of the country and defending political independence.

The Algerian people who were awakened through their bloody struggle against imperialism and colonialism, are now fighting for the defence of political independence and for the building of the national economy under the revolutionary slogan of self-reliance that there can be no genuine political liberation without economic liberation.

They are on the steady road of anti-imperialism and independence for the consolidation of independence and prosperity of the country.

The Algerian people are actively assisting the Arab brothers in their struggle against the U.S. imperialists and their stooges Israeli aggressors and supporting the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. national-liberation struggle of the Asian, African and Latin-American peoples.

This inspires the people fighting against the imperialist reactionaries and makes a contribution to the development of the anti-imperialist, anti-colonialist revolutionary struggle as a whole.

The Korean people rejoice over the great achievements made by Algeria in the struggle for the final victory of the cause of national liberation following the country's independence and hail the current step of nationalization which marks an important advance in this struggle.

The Algerian people who are advancing along the road of anti-imperialism and independence will surely win victory in this struggle.

Pak Ung Gil

General Secretary of Movement of Popular Idea of Equatorial Guinea Visits Korea

Jesus M. Baovono, General-Secretary of the Movement of the Popular Idea of Equatorial Guinea, arrived in Pyongyang on May 29 by air on a visit to our country at the invitation of the Korean Committee for Asian-African Solidarity.

Hungarian Women's Delegation Here

A Hungarian women's delegation led by Erzbet Laslone, Member of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and Chairman of the Hungarian Women's Council, arrived in Pyongyang on May 28 by air to visit our country at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Democratic Women's Union of Korea.

Meeting in Honour of Uruguayan and Argentine Delegations Held

The delegations of the Uruguay-Korea Friendship Association and the Argentina-Korea Friendship Association which had been visiting our country left Pyongyang by air on May 29.

Prior to the departure, Comrade Choi Yong Kun, President of the Presidium of the D.P.R.K. Supreme People's Assembly, received respectively the delegation of the Argentina-Korea Friendship Association led by its General Secretary Mecheti Celear and the delegation of the Uruguay-Korea Friendship Association led by its General Secretary Oscar Cabrrera and had friendly talks with the guests.

On May 25 a mass meeting welcoming the delegations from Argentina and Uruguay was held under the sponsorship of the Korea-Latin America Friendship Society.

Chairman Kim Ung of the Korea-Latin America Friendship Society made a welcome speech at the meeting.

Warmly welcoming the visits to our country of the delegations of the two countries, he expressed gratitude to the delegation members and, through them, to the entire membership of the Argentina-Korea Friendship Association and the Uruguay-Korea Friendship Association for their formation of the friendship associations and for their positive support to and solidarity with our people in the struggle for socialist construction of the country and the independent unification of the fatherland under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people.

Then the speaker said that the Korean people extend active support and encouragement to the struggle of the Argentine and Uruguayan peoples against the economic dependence on U.S. imperialism and for the independent development of their countries and democratic freedom.

Oscar Cabrrera, leader of the Uruguayan delegation, was the next to take the floor.

After extending fervent greetings to the heroic Korean people and Premier Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, he pointed out that he visited for the second time Korea advancing confidently along the highway towards socialism and communism and added that already during the first visit he had confirmed with his own eyes the gigantic construction undertaken by the Korean people under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea and Comrade Kim Il Sung, the national hero of the Korean people.

The delegation leader said that he was struck with admiration at the great struggle the anti-Japanese guerillas under the personal leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung waged against the Japanese imperialists who had exploited the Korean people most cruelly during their occupation of Korea.

He stressed:

For us it is one of the revolutionary duties and an entirely inevitable proletarian internationalist obligation to strengthen solidarity with the Korean people.

There are people in Uruguay, whose hearts beat as one with those of the Korean people and they admire the cause of Korea and support it, closely following the struggle of the Korean people, he added.

Mecheti Celear, leader of the Argentine delegation, spoke next.

Referring to the fact that Comrade Kim Il Sung founded the Korean People's Revolutionary Army and led the anti-Japanese national-liberation struggle of the Korean people, he pointed out that the patriotism and strong will of Comrade Kim Il Sung aroused the revolutionary spirit of the Korean people, united them under the banner of revolution and led them to victory.

The delegation leader said that under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, a gifted revolutionary of the present times, the mighty Democratic People's Republic of Korea was founded, a series of democratic reforms were carried out and the armed forces for defending the socialist fatherland and the gains of the revolution were founded. A heroic epic of the nation started from this, he added.

He condemned the U.S. imperialists who had eventually unleashed an aggressive war in Korea after their frequent provocations and stated that U.S. imperialism suffered an ignominious defeat for the first time in its history of aggression in fear of the outstanding strategy and tactics of Comrade Kim Il Sung and the might of the heroic Korean people.

Expressing indignation at the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops who are wantonly trampling underfoot one half of Korea, the land of heroes, he expressed his belief that the aspiration of the Korean people for the unification of the fatherland would be realized before long. Nothing can hamper this, he declared.

During their stay in our country, the delegations visited Mangyongdae, the cradle of the Korean revolution and the native place dear to the hearts of the 40 million Korean people, and inspected the Pyongyang Children's and Students' Palace, the Fatherland Liberation War Memorial and the Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition, etc. The guests visited in the Kaesong area the meeting hall of the Military Armistice Commission and the place where the armistice negotiations were held and looked round industrial establishments and co-op. farms in the Hamhung district.

The delegation of the Uruguay-Korea Friendship Association inspecting the home in Mangyongdae where Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, was born and spent his childhood

Friendly Gatherings

With Palestinians Held at Korean Embassies

In Cairo

A friendship gathering with Palestinians was held recently at the Korean Embassy in Cairo in connection with the "Week of support to the struggle of the Palestinian people," according to a report from Cairo.

It was attended by functionaries in charge of Palestine affairs of the U.A.R. Foreign Ministry and the Arab League, responsible functionaries of the Liberation Organization of Palestine and many Palestinians under it.

On behalf of the Liberation Organization of Palestine, a member of its executive committee handed a banner symbolizing friendship with the Korean people to Kim Suk Jong, Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Korean Embassy in Cairo.

The attendants of the gathering expressed deep respect for the great anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. feat of Comrade Kim Il Sung and the staunch fighting spirit of the Korean people led by him.

The Korean feature film "Love the Future" was shown at the gathering. After seeing it, the attendants said unanimously they renewed their conviction that they would repel the Israeli occupationers supported by U.S. imperialism and restore the motherland only by waging an armed struggle.

In Damascus

A friendly gathering with Palestinians was held recently at the Korean Embassy in Damascus in connection with the "Week of support to the struggle of the Palestinian people," according to a report from Damascus.

Present there were Nimar Almasuri, Director of the Political Department of the Executive Committee of the Liberation Organization of Palestine, representatives of public organizations under this organization and many Palestinians.

Addressing the gathering, Pak In Gun, Korean Ambassador to Syria, expressed firm solidarity with the Palestinian people in their just struggle against the U.S. imperialists and their stooges the Israeli aggressors.

Speaking next, Nimar Almasuri referred to the struggle of the Korean people under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader. He stressed: If the U.S. imperialists persist in their manoeuvres to provoke a new war against the heroic Korean people guided by the wise Leader, this will hasten the doom of the scoundrels themselves and give death to them.

We will always support the just cause of the Korean people and firmly stand with them on the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. joint front.

A Korean feature film was screened at the gathering.

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